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## BATTLE OF LEMBERG FULLY DESCRIBED

UTTER DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRONIANS CLAIMED BY RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

### MANY KILLED AND CAPTURED

Retreat of Austrians Was Disorderly and Cossacks Captured Thousands of Prisoners and Many Guns

(By Associated Press.)  
Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The Russian general staff today issued the following account of the fighting which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

"In the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zvichost, Tanoff, Bielgoray, Tomachoff and Belz line. The second Austrian army, comprising the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and five divisions of cavalry, gathered east of Lemberg to cover this operation.

"When the Russian troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed and topographical considerations, compelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the troops of the eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, thus making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landwehr.

"Our troops crossed the frontier August 30 and marched on Lemberg to thwart the Austrian covering movement and to act against the flank of the enemy. This offensive was hampered by numerous difficulties of the Danester river. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Danester a series of fortifications designed to defend bridges from which they launched the Russian left flank and communications with Russia.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3, the Russian left wing advanced about 147 miles, fighting all the time. The bulk of the Russian forces, entrenched in powerful positions at Kamonka and Galich, offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate contest.

"Between August 31 and September 2, in one district of the upper

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## War News

Battle Lasted Seven Days.  
Bordeaux, via Paris, Sept. 4.—Details of the Russian victory at Lemberg were given to cabinet council today by the foreign minister who said the battle had lasted seven days and that the Austrians had then retreated, abandoning numerous field guns, rifles and ammunition and that the Russians took thousands of prisoners. President Poincare presided over the council.

Seeking Protection.  
Paris, Sept. 4.—Americans residing in Paris are registering themselves and their property at the American embassy as a precautionary measure.

Not So Bad At That!  
London, Sept. 4.—The licensing authority of London has decided that after Monday next all saloons must be closed promptly at 11 p. m. The order was made as a result of a request by the military authorities. The question of club bars will be dealt with later. Restaurants will be allowed to remain open as usual for the sale of food only.

The Calm Before a Storm.  
Paris, Sept. 4.—The following official announcement was made this evening:

"The movement of the opposing armies outside Paris continued without any attempt having been made today by the enemy against our various positions."

Practically Unchanged.  
London, Sept. 4.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement:

"The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone any substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained."

"There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southward direction."

Rebels Evacuate Town.  
Washington, Sept. 4.—Revolutionists in Mexico evacuated Guanajuato on the night of Sept. 2 and the government troops have occupied the city according to advices late today to the state department.

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## MANY NATIONS MAY TAKE PART

IN EVENT TURKEY DECLARES WAR OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

### JAPAN'S ATTITUDE

Course Pursued by Wily Japs Causes Grave Apprehension—Outcome in Doubt

Washington, Sept. 4.—Intimations have come to many European diplomats in Washington that hostilities may extend not only to Italy and the Balkans, but to Turkey, Persia, Egypt and India as well. In such event the presence of Japanese troops, and fleets in Western Asia to assist England in either India or Persia would not be surprising, according to the diplomats representing the allied powers.

While Japan has confined her present operations against Germany to Kiaochow and the China sea the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it was said, might lead her to extend a helping hand to her ally elsewhere in Asia.

A. Rutin Bey, Turkish ambassador here, made public a telegram from his government, which he interpreted as conclusive evidence of the Porte's intention to remain neutral, but his views were not shared by the diplomats representing the allies. The latter are confident that Turkey is merely delaying an announcement, while completing military preparations. The Turkish ambassador's telegram was as follows:

"By virtue of the neutrality we have declared the military authorities have received orders to insure the safety of merchant vessels of the belligerent nations taking refuge in our ports."

The ambassador showed Secretary Bryan the message assuring him that Americans would be safe.

"There is no danger to Americans, and there need be no fear on that subject," said the secretary afterwards.

The ambassador later admitted that Turkey entered the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria, she would make her operations as extensive as possible in British and Russian possessions. He thought it unlikely in such event that Egypt might be invaded. He felt certain that Bulgaria would stand by Turkey, but said he did not know about Rumania. Greece has her army mobilized, ready to strike at Turkey.

While Turkey is delaying action, the allies are surveying the field, it is believed, looking forward to join operations with Japan in the Persian gulf, while the Mediterranean fleets of the allies direct their attention to the Turkish ports on the Western coast of Asia Minor.

The situation, it is believed, has already caused Japan to consult Great Britain as to the possible assistance in quarters other than the China sea.

At the Japanese embassy it was stated today that, strictly speaking, the Anglo-Japanese alliance did not obligate Japan to send troops to protect British interests in India or Persia yet. Velled references in dispatch from Tokyo that thousands of the Japanese troops have been embarked on transports and that many observers then thought that they were going to France have aroused some speculation here. Some thought it not unlikely that the Japanese, even now may be preparing for extensive movements in Western Asia.

The possibility of an attack by Turkey on Persia as a blow at both Russia and England, who have spread their protection over that State, was discussed among diplomats as a likely consequence of a declaration of war by the Porte.

Incidentally, the landing of the Japanese troops on Chinese territory has awakened no diplomatic apprehensions among administration officials who are confident that no hostility to China is intended. At the Japanese embassy the view is taken that Japan has as much right to pass through Chinese territory as the Germans had to march through Belgium, though China has removed complications by deciding not to oppose the march.

COLLEGE GIRLS ATTENTION PLEASE

Dr. Kinard asks us to announce that all the students of Anderson College are expected to report to the college on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 9 o'clock. Tuesday and Wednesday will be spent in classifying students, and it is hoped that class-room work will begin on Thursday, September 17.

## WILSON MAKES STRONG PLEA

ADVOCATES IMMEDIATE TAXATION TO MEET TREASURY DEFICIT

### GIVES HIS REASONS

If It Is Not Made Treasury Balance Deposited With National Banks Will Be Withdrawn

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 4.—"We shall pay the bill though we did not deliberately incur it," said President Wilson today, presenting before a joint session of congress, his appeal for an emergency internal revenue measure to raise \$100,000,000, the government's probable loss in customs receipts because of the European war. Prompt action was necessary, the president said, "to keep the treasury strong." His only suggestion as to the method for levying the tax was that sources be chosen that would "begin to yield at once and with a certain and constant flow."

The appeal met with quick action. As soon as the president had left the house, chamber amidst an outburst of applause, Speaker Clark referred the measure to the ways and means committee. Democratic members of the committee met tonight at the call of the chairman, Representative Underwood, and began considering plans to arrange the additional revenue. Various members suggested sources which they believed would be properly subjected to additional taxation. On the list suggested were:

Taxation Suggested:  
Gasoline, a tax of one or two cents a gallon; railroads and amusement tickets, a tax of five to 10 per cent; beer, an increase of 50 cents a barrel; domestic wines, whiskey, an increase of 15 cents a gallon; proprietary articles; tobacco and tobacco products; chewing gum, soft drinks; playing cards.

The proposal to tax railroad tickets was not received with enthusiasm by members of the committee, although it was estimated that five per cent tax would raise \$5,000,000.

Chairman Underwood said the articles suggested would be agreed over and a list of taxable articles agreed upon by elimination. This list would be submitted to the treasury department probably early next week. When the bill is completed in committee, it probably would be brought back into the house under a special rule and hurried through.

President Wilson was given an enthusiastic greeting when he entered the house chamber escorted by Senators Kern, Clarke and Gallinger, and Representatives Underwood, Fitzgerald and Mann. The president said he had come to discharge a duty he wished he could avoid, but made it plain that additional revenue was necessary and that he performed his duty without hesitation or apology.

"Unforeseen conditions occasioned by the conflict in Europe, he said, had created conditions which unless dealt with promptly might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort. To borrow money, the president urged, was unwise; bond issue would make an untimely and unjustifiable demand upon money markets, leaving taxation as the only method left to raise revenue. In this connection he appealed to the profoundly patriotic people of the country to take up the burden."

Washington, Sept. 4.—President Wilson personally addressed congress in joint session today urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

The president said that the treasury could get along for a considerable period despite falling customs revenues without additional taxation, but pointed out that if revenue legislation were not enacted it might be necessary to withdraw from the national banks the \$75,000,000 treasury balance deposited with them. He advised against the government borrowing money or selling bonds, and appealed to the "intelligent and profoundly patriotic public" to bear the burden of a special tax.

The president said:

"I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government."

"During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,000,000 in the revenue collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from sixty to one hundred millions. I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world

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## MANY INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

THIRTY-ONE FOOD DEALERS CHARGED WITH FIXING PRICES

### PRISON SENTENCES

Fines Will Not Be Accepted In Case of Conviction—Offenders To Receive Maximum

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Sept. 4.—Thirty-one food dealers were indicted here today by a federal grand jury under the Sherman law on counts charging price fixing. It was the first big development in the investigation the department of justice is conducting, at the direction of President Wilson, against food dealers who are alleged to have seized upon the European war as a pretext to increase the cost of living. All the indicted men are local producers dealers or commission merchants. No nationally known firm was indicted.

At the department of justice it was said government agents working in many states for evidence of price fixing, were expected to make reports soon which officials hoped would be the basis of other indictments. Attorney General Gregory said:

"Under conditions now existing throughout the world, capitalization of misfortune and of oppression of our own people by the arbitrary increase in the price of foodstuffs are so peculiarly reprehensible that, whenever convictions can be obtained the government will insist upon sentences of imprisonment—no fine or civil remedy will be deemed adequate."

"United States attorneys are being instructed promptly to see that indictments whenever the facts will permit, to push these to early trial, and, upon convictions to insist upon prison sentences."

"It must, of course, be remembered that, without the District of Columbia, only those agreements and combinations which affect directly interstate or foreign commerce can be reached. As to other matters state statutes must be relied upon."

The men indicted here today are charged with having fixed prices every day by "baiting," "suggestions," of verbal agreement, and to have circulated price lists which completely eliminated a competitive market for food. That is alleged to be an unlawful restraint of trade prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law between the states and in federal districts. The penalty on conviction is a year's imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine or both. Bench warrants were issued for all the indicted men and bail was given for their appearance in court.

COTTON 10c POUND

Atlanta, Sept. 4.—The movement, designed to relieve the cotton market situation brought about by the European war was taken up in Atlanta today at a meeting of prominent citizens, who contracted for the purchase of 301 bales. Other meetings of a similar nature are to be held and it is planned to organize a systematic campaign for the purpose of furthering the movement. The scheme already has been adopted elsewhere and it is planned to extend it to every town and city in the south. The plan is to induce every individual in the south to buy at least one bale of cotton at ten cents per pound direct from the farmers and place it in a warehouse for one year.

PAPAL SECT. OF STATE CHOSEN

Rome, Sept. 4.—It was announced officially today that Cardinal Dominico Ferrata has been appointed papal secretary of state.

## European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

German Advance Checked.  
Ostend, Belgium, Sept. 4.—via London.—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire to St. Quentin.

Paris May Surrender.  
London, Sept. 4.—3.15 a. m.—In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of the Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans in order to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire.

Looks Like Civil War.  
London, Sept. 4.—3.48 a. m.—A dispatch to Reuter Telegram Company from Rome dated September 3 says: "According to a report from Serbia the secret Servian Society 'Naroda Obrana' is preparing a revolutionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, (Austrian provinces) which will break out simultaneously with similar movements in Bohemia and Hungary."

A Spirit of Optimism.  
Berlin, Sept. 4.—(By wireless to the Associated Press via Sayville, L. I.)—Berlin is permanently decked with flags. Confidence prevails nothing can stay the victorious advance of the western armies. Major Morath, the military expert of the Tageblatt, expects that the armies of Duke Albrecht and the crown prince will soon reach Chalons and Verdun, which can be easily masked without delaying the advance.

Germans Reported on the Run.  
London, Sept. 4.—10.25 a. m.—Telegraphing from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a message received there from Basel, Switzerland, declares that an unconfirmed report has come into Basel from Beren setting forth that General Lieutenant von Deinling and the German forces under his command have crossed into Switzerland to prevent their capture by the French.

Russians Take Town.  
London, Sept. 4.—A petrograd (St. Petersburg) special to the Reuter Telegram Company says the commander-in-chief has notified the emperor that the Russians have occupied Lemberg.

At Gates of Paris.  
London, Sept. 4.—4.55 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times at Dieppe under Thursday's date indicates that the Germans are less than 25 miles from Paris. He says: "All day yesterday the head of the wedge which now forms the German right was furiously forcing its way to Paris, battering the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Crep-En-Valois. The cannonading broke windows in Chantilly, which is only 17 miles north of Paris. The Germans are also near Soissons."

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## Message From Germany Tells a Different Tale

### Flashes

While official announcement made by the British and French authorities last night was to the effect that there had been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies, unofficial reports said that the German right wing had been checked and forced to retire on St. Quentin, on the river Samme, 30 miles northwest of Laon.

The British official press report in its statement, said a German movement was developed in an eastward and southward direction, he direct geographical location of this movement was omitted.

Further confirmation was given in New York last night. A dispatch said that the Germans were opening in the district between Talost and Tervand, Belgium, and that the latter town was being bombarded.

That another naval engagement in the North sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press bureau. It said seven German torpedo boat destroyers had arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and that others were understood to have been sunk. "Is the vicinity of Kiel canal?" is home quarters, however, it was suggested that the vessels may belong to the German fleet that has engaged in the recent fight with the British off Heligoland.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, says that it is believed the remnants of the Austrian army may be left after the Russian attack no longer is of military value. Besides the thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

The Bulgarian minister to Greece declares that Bulgaria has decided to maintain her neutrality until the end of the war.

New York, Sept. 4.—A wireless message received today from Nauen, Germany by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, stated that the Austrian center had completely defeated the Russians; that all the forts in northern France had been taken without a struggle and the French retreat continued.

The message as received at Sayville, L. I., wireless station was garbled and could not be fully read. The intelligible read as follows: "The Austrian center completely defeated the Russians, taking 150 guns. The Austrian right wing near Lemberg struggling against superior Russian troops was relieved."

"All French forts in Northern France were taken without a fight. Only Maubeuge holds out. German cavalry and artillery makes rides (probably raids) as far as Paris. The German army has crossed the Meuse, and is advancing on the Marne where already siege guns arrived. French army retreating behind Marne near Verdun."

The victory of General Hindenburg's army is increasing every day. Number of Russian prisoners now 90,000. "A memorial to the emperor Catholic cardinals to the conclave at Rome attacks foreign lies about the German army. Germany is at war, not for conquest, but Russia is the real aggressor and a Russian victory would have been of the greatest harm to the Catholics in Russian Poland."

"The town hall at Louvain was not hurt. Louvain St. Peter's Church and all the treasures were saved."

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has ordered the captured territory in Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

London, Sept. 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says dispatches from Vienna announce that following the success of Lemberg the Russian center has suddenly begun a movement northward against the flank of the armies under the Austrian generals Aulenburg and Dankel, who have been successfully operating against Lublin and Zlamoche.